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BIG GUNS FOR COAST DEFENSE.

It is reassuring to learn that our coast defenses are to be strengthened with 16-inch guns of a new type, expected to prove stronger and more effective than any other fortification guns in the world.

They are not yet built, but plans for them have been completed and the fortifications board has recommended that they be constructed to replace the 14-inch guns in our most important defenses. Their value consists not so much in their longer range as in their greater weight of metal. They will throw projectiles weighing 2200 pounds, 600 pounds more than the 14-inch guns. They are expected to prove effective against the most powerful weapons of offense carried by modern battleships.

In this connection it is remarked that even the famous British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, with her armament of 16-inch guns, has not succeeded in reducing the Dardanelles forts, and these new guns will be far superior to any at the Dardanelles. They are expected to outrange all battleship guns; but that is not necessarily important. A battleship is at a disadvantage because it is very vulnerable, and because, being in motion, it cannot be sure of its aim. Coast guns merely equal to those of an attacking fleet but mounted on solid foundations and fired according to a system which has previously charted every yard of the area they cover, are almost certain to win in fair battle.

It should be easy for the new guns to repel any enemy at Cape Henry, Sandy Hook, Panama, Colon and other important defensive coast points, thus protecting our national capital, our principal seaport cities and the canal.

THE HAYTIAN PROTECTORATE.

Uncle Sam, policeman, seems to have plenty of work cut out for him. He is already standing guard over the Nicaraguan government, collecting and dispensing the customs of the Dominican republic and planning to restore order in Mexico. And on top of these tasks he is undertaking a new and momentous job in Hayti.

The state department frankly announces that it proposes to establish a protectorate over the Haytian republic for a period of ten years. Having suppressed the anarchy resulting from the assassination of the president—who himself had earned that fate by the slaughter of 150 of his political enemies—our naval authorities have presided over the inauguration of a new president, and our government expects the new Haytian government to agree to the proposed protectorate.

It will go farther than any similar arrangement in our history. The plan contemplates complete control of Hayti's finances, in order to remove all temptation from professional revolutionists. It is the last they fight for, explains Secretary Lansing; their pretended revolutions are really "unorganized enterprises which involve no question of principle." The people are said to be starving, though the country is naturally rich. It seems best to intrude, take charge of the country's resources, maintain order and nurse along what slight political possibilities the people have, for a few years, in order to save them from themselves.

It may be necessary, but it's a task that inspires little enthusiasm. Congress of course will have the last word to say about it, and there may be objection in the senate to ratifying the treaty.

In any event, the Haytians and all other hot-blooded Americans to the south of us need have no fear that we mean to gobble up Hayti. They may take at 100 per cent valuation the assurance given by President Wilson in his Mobile speech that we are not seeking one fool of foreign territory.

The wave of imperialism that swept over the country after the Spanish war has subsided. American sentiment is even reconciled to giving up the Philippines, which we bought with a naval victory and a big sum of money, as soon as the natives are able to take care of themselves. The European war has strengthened our natural repugnance to territorial conquest or the assertion of authority over alien races.

The one thing we are aiming at now in our national life is unity of spirit and culture. And the Haytians may rest assured that even if we wanted to swallow any other group of Americans, we should not be inclined to choose them.

Russia is a great country—so great that her armies can retreat for years without reaching the jumping off place.

A "PECULIAR INSTITUTION".

In an able report submitted to his government by Herr von Waetzoldt, German trade representative in this country, and recently published in the New York World, occurs this interesting passage:

"As under America's peculiar institutions there is no restraint upon the press, one learns in this way many things which in other countries are fearfully withheld from publication."

To an American, nothing seems more "peculiar" than that anybody should call our freedom of the press peculiar. We are so accustomed to the printing, without direction or hindrance from any source, of everything thought to be of public interest, that we forget that an institution so completely free is absolutely unique. We have no government, state or municipal censorship. The only restraints placed on our press are those of the editors' personal sense of propriety or their fear of private libel suits.

While the European war is in progress the envious position of our newspapers is more conspicuous than usual. Even the English papers, ordinarily nearly as free as ours, are under the censor's thumb. Though apparently not forced to print news or print falsehoods, the matter they may print is severely limited. In the continental countries newspaper control by the government appears almost absolute, particularly in Germany. After the sinking of the Arabic, for instance, no German paper carried a word about that event for three days. As a rule the editorial comment of German papers moves with the harmony and precision of marching soldiers, suggesting that it is directed by the same master-minds that direct her armies.

Here a free press is the voice of a free people. Even its quarrels and disagreements and wasting of energy in mutual recrimination are evidences of freedom. And we are not likely to sacrifice that liberty of the printed word and more than liberty of speech, either in peace or in war. It does not even annoy us when Herr Waetzoldt reports to the German chancellor that he has obtained from our press much information which "is, from a military standpoint, valuable to Germany". American newspapers are disposed to treat even "military secrets" with honest contempt.

There are mighty few secrets in American politics or diplomacy or business or any other phase of American life. This nation lives in the open, and the record of its life and work, its virtues and sins, is spread on the printed page for all to read—even for its enemies, if it has any. And this "peculiarity" of our press is one of the chief glories of America.

GERMANY IS GERMANY.

We might as well make up our minds to the inevitable. Germany isn't going to entirely eliminate her lawless submarine warfare. The hopes that prevailed for several weeks, during which she returned to legal methods of visit and search and spared the lives of non-combatants, have been shattered. Not only in the wanton sinking of the Arabic, without warning and without the excuse of contraband aboard, has she shown her purpose, but in a sudden and widespread resumption of her former reign of submarine terror.

Law counts for nothing, the friendship of the American people counts for nothing. Germany knows no law but her own savage doctrine of "military necessity." That doctrine is based on the principle that all crimes are sanctioned if they may be construed as directly or indirectly saving German soldiers' lives, or helping those soldiers to kill their enemies.

It is simply our misfortune to stand between Germany and her purpose—or rather, between an unscrupulous group of German militarists and their purpose.

It is doubly our misfortune that in this situation so many thousands of our citizens forget their newly acquired American ideals and obligations and transfer their loyalty to an alien empire whose ways are not our ways. This is the most mournful and disheartening fact of the whole wretched business. Foreign wrong, foreign crime, foreign misrepresentation we can endure, meeting it in the last extreme, if need be, with the treatment due a foreign enemy. But it is not so easy to meet the enemy of an alien press and alien propaganda that are scattering poison in so many American communities.

They can be dealt with, of course, if their suppression becomes an imperative necessity; but no American wants to limit freedom of speech, press or assembly if it can possibly be avoided, no matter how strong the provocation. And perhaps, after all, the calm scorn of genuine Americans is the best answer to disloyalty and edition in a time of national danger.

Thomas A. Edison reports that in perfecting the new battery that is being installed on our latest submarines, he spent \$3,000,000 and made 55,000 experiments. In the light of such figures, there isn't much encouragement for the old notion that invention was a matter of mere luck or inspired idleness. It's a big, serious business, demanding not only careful scientific training but plenty of capital.

The Kaiser isn't the only ruler who is "surrounded by a world of enemies". There's Carranza. And whatever their defects, they certainly have the courage of their convictions.

American Steel Foundry plant in Granite City, Ill., which has been closed down since Nov. 1, 1914, will reopen with 1000 employees Monday, Sept. 6.

First United States coal cargo has been received at Patras, Greece, comprising 6000 tons shipped from Norfolk, Va. Price is reported \$12.07 a ton c.i.f. Patras, of which \$11.42 was freight.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN VERY EXCELLENT SHAPE IN THE STATE

About Three Hundred Thousand
Head of Cattle Were Shipped
From Arizona During Year;
Other Illuminating Figures.

GLOBE, Sept. 3.—The live stock industry in Arizona is today in splendid shape, according to reports received in Globe yesterday. The statements seem to be authentic and show that about 300,000 head of cattle were shipped from Arizona during the year. The revenue from these heavy shipments were very large as the prices for all kinds of livestock were the highest ever known and they are continually growing. In addition to cattle, nearly 7,000 hogs were handled for points outside the state and the wool clip from 1,000,000 sheep brought into Arizona a sum totaling over \$1,000,000.

No need to point out that cattle today are worth money. The supply is not as large as it should be. There is a reduced number of older animals with a very marked scarcity of young stock. At the same time conditions all over are excellent and there is a great amount of feed on range and mesa. Conditions for building up the business were never better and the improvements of the quality of the range cattle will show up considerably during the next few years. In this direction of bettering the quality of the stock on the ranges Arizona has already made marked advancement. The importation of splendid bulls has had its effect on the product. The continual weeding out of inferior grades has already had marked effect.

Owing to the close shipping which has been in progress during the past three years the number of cattle in Arizona is not as large as could be accommodated. There is opportunity for the introduction of large numbers under proper arrangement with local authorities and there should be handsome profits in the venture. The relations with forest officials in Arizona are now very cordial in contrast to difficulties of former years. All of this has resulted in the improving of conditions surrounding the industry.

Better Understanding.
The gradual extermination of mountain lions and lobo wolves which each year cost the cattle and sheep men large numbers, is benefiting the sheep men and cattle men also. The old-time antagonism between the cattle and sheep men is giving way to a better understanding between them, each realizing that there are certain rights belonging to the other that must be respected.

There are quite a lot of horses raised in Arizona, over 6,500 were shipped from the state during the year. The range horse is not now so plentiful, but the raising of horses and mules on farms is more practiced than in former years. The same condition applies to the raising of cattle and more especially to the fattening of cattle for market.

While a large number of fat stock are shipped direct from the range, the best and most economical results are secured by following the "home" modern methods of feeding and fattening. The large acreages of feed crops that are grown in the Salt River valley offer every inducement to profitable stock feeding. There are about 85,000 acres of alfalfa in the Salt River valley, and in addition smaller acreages of alfalfa and feed crops are in existence in various other parts of the state. The bulk of the feeding, however, is done in the Salt River valley. As many as 50,000 being turned off the alfalfa and grain fields in a single season. It is to the same valley that a large portion of the sheep crop is brought each year. They are pastured on the desert lands surrounding the irrigated area and are clipped to the number of over half a million head. They are also brought down to the valley country for lambing and for fattening for the early market. During the past year only six states made gains in sheep and of the six Arizona was in the lead with a gain of 31,000 head over the previous year.

Big Profits.
Farmers and stock raisers are making big profits feeding cattle on their fine lands—lands worth \$150 or more an acre. The out-of-door-all-the-year climate makes feeding more than usually profitable. No shelter for stock nor protecting barns for feedstuffs. It is a "growing" climate coupled with a great supply of green feeds and other fattening foods in variety.

Feeding cattle in pens is being urged on all sides. Many feeding plants are being established in the Salt River valley. They are equipped to use chopped alfalfa, cotton seed meal, molasses. Cattle fed in this manner are said to be superior to grass-fed stock, and further are said to be preferred by packers. Feed for the purpose mentioned can be prepared at about \$19 a ton as against a price usually over \$25 a ton which must be paid by the fatteners in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

Nathaniel Curry, president of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., said his company had booked more than \$100,000,000 of war orders for Russian government.

BUT WE KEEP ON WHITTILING.



MOSE DRACHMAN IS BEING GROOMED FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP

Senator From Pima County During
Second State Legislature
Said to Have Support of Many
Throughout the State.

PHOENIX, Sept. 3.—Senator Mose Drachman of Tucson is to be the standard bearer of the conservative Democrats next year in the race for the nomination for governor. Friends of Senator Drachman are already at work in many counties, lining up support for his candidacy. He was the leader of the conservative forces in the senate last spring, and while not rapid in his opposition to Governor Hunt, he opposed many of the Hunt measures.

"It will be Campbell against Drachman next year," said a prominent local conservative Democrat today. He referred to Tom Campbell of Prescott as certain to be the Republican nominee.

It is now stated that Governor Hunt will not make the race next year, but will be formidable opponent of Henry Ashurst for the senatorial nomination.

TEN BODIES FOUND.

HONOLULU, Sept. 3.—Ten more bodies were found in the hull of the F-4, crowded in the engine room when a hole was cut through the steel plates to effect an entrance. One body was identified as Ivan Mahan, machinist mate, of Lima, Ohio. It is suggested by some that an explosion, elsewhere in the vessel, might have caused the men to seek refuge in the engine room.

Members of the Naval Board of Inquiry are declined to discuss the question of whether the finding of so many bodies in the compartment indicated the nature of the accident which caused the vessel to sink in Honolulu Bay March 25 with twenty-two officers and men on board. So far thirteen bodies have been taken from the hold of the submarine. Others, many in a fragment state and badly decomposed have been located covered with wreckage in the interior.

OPINION IS DELIVERED

DENVER, Sept. 3.—The militia officers tonight began a search for C. O. Elliott a secret agent of the United Mine Workers of America, wanted as a witness before the militia court of inquiry investigating the charges against certain militia officers. In an early investigation Elliott refused to answer certain questions regarding his activities. Fortified by the opinion of the attorney general to the effect that it had the power to force witnesses to testify, the court issued an attachment for Elliott's arrest. At the afternoon session the court heard the testimony of C. M. McCatch, a former militia private, who was one of the sponsors for the charges of financial irregularities against Major George Lee. Other witnesses were Captain Strickland, Captain Dorn, Lieut. Chas. Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Hall.

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